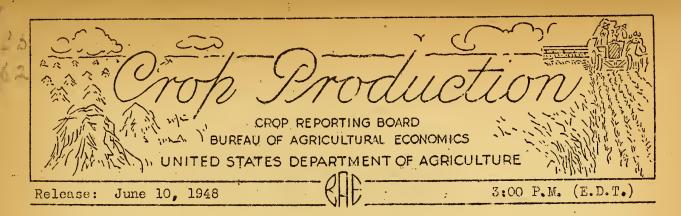
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JUNE 1, 1948

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

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' CROP	Aver- age 1937- 46	: : 1947	Indi- cated June 1,	Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated June 1, 1948
Winter wheatbue Rye	12.1 COND	19.5 12.8 ITION	16.7 11.9 JUNE 1	688,606 37 ,398	1,067,970 25,977	877 ,2 30 24,316
All spring wheatbu Durum Other spring Oatsbu Barley" Hay, all Hay, wild Hay, clover & timothy Hay, alfalfa	83 83 82 82 81 82 79 83 84	84 86 84 80 83 87 83 88 89	85 86 85 84 83 81 84 85	254,017 1,231,814 298,811	296,949 1,215,970 279,182	1/ 315,195 1/ 1,357,210 290,307
PastureEarly potatoes 2/	82 77	88 78	82 8 2 7.	20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	an tan	

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JUNE 1

COCO	: Average 1	937-46	1947		1948	
	Percent 3/	1,000 bu.	Percent 3/	1,000 bu.	Percent 3/	1,000 bu.
Barley	18.7	55,426	14.1	36 , 879	12.7	35,502
Rye	23 . 7	9,702	4. 5	854	8.9	2,324

Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

^{2/ 19} States.

Percent of previous year's crop.

CROP PRODUCTION, JUNE 1, 1948 (continued)

	PRODUCTION (in thousands)						
CROP	Average 1937-46	1946	1477	Indicated June 1, 1948			
Peachesbu. Pears Cherries (12 States)ton Apricots (3 States)"	1/66,725 1/30,222 1/170 1/240	1/86,643 34,447 1/230 339	1/82,603 1/35,312 173 198	68,254 27,599 187 291			
	Average 193 <i>6</i> -45	1945	1946	Indicated 1947			
CITRUS FRUITS 2/: Oranges & Tangerinesbox Grapefruit" Lemons"	86,678 44,593 12,186	104,350 63,450 14,450	118,540 59,520 13,800	113,860 60,860 12,700			

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS.		
	Average 1937-46	1947		:Average :1937-46		1948
April	Mil: 9,773	lion pound	ds 10,002	5,856	Millions 6,314	6,304
Мау	11,519	12,134	842و11	5,594	6,129	5 , 992
Jan May Incl	46,602	49,673	47 , 690	24,230	27,964	27 , 450

^{1/} Includes some quantities not harvested.

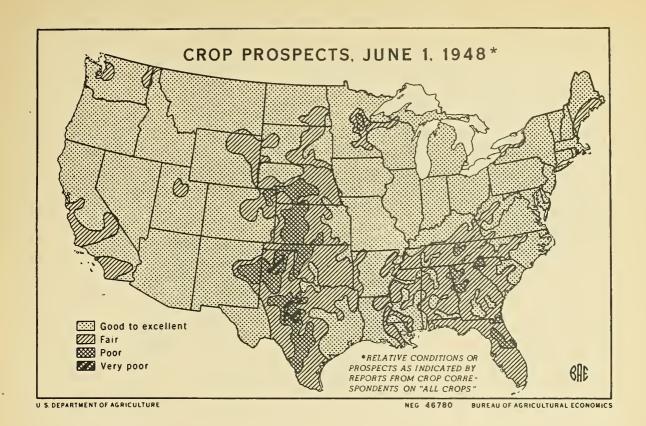
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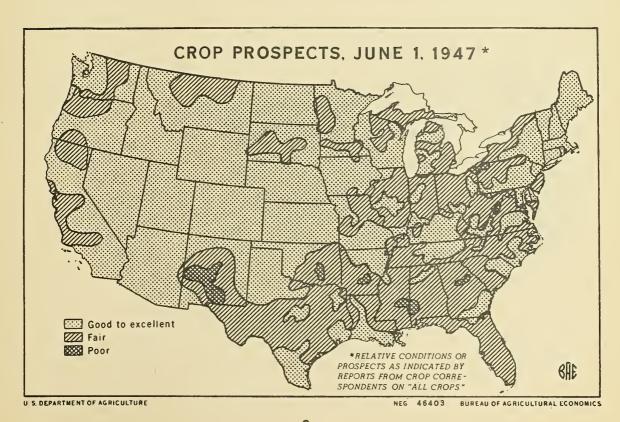
Charles F Brannan

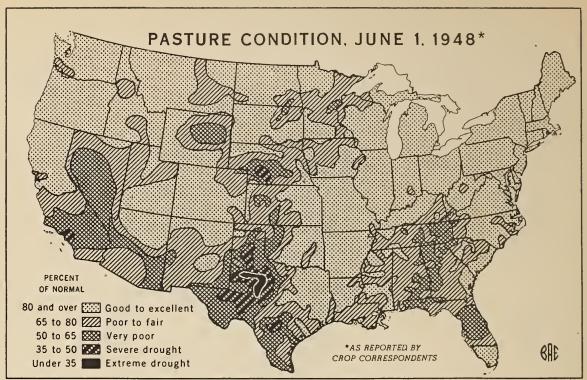
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^{2/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.



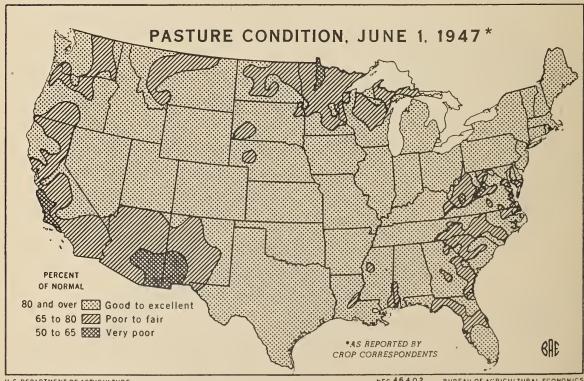




U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

as of

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948 3:00 P.M. (F.D.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1948

while the metalling was a restricted and control of the A crop season at least as productive as the average of the past 10 years, the best decade in our history, was in prospect on June 1. Spring work and planting of spring crops had made about usual progress, except in the West, and harvest of fall-sown grains was underway in the South. The conditions in the mid-part of May which were favorable for field work, were on the other hand unfavorable for progress of crops in several important areas. However, rains in late May and early June, brought relief in most instances.

Winter wheat suffered some deterioration in parts of the Great Plains, but improved elsewhere, so that prospective production was increased during May to 877 million bushels. With a 315 million bushel spring wheat crop prospective all wheat production is 1,192 million bushels, - the second largest crop of record.

Corn planting was nearly completed in most areas by June 1, which is slightly ahead of usual progress. Good progress was also being made with cotton, soybeans and sorghums. The bulk of the spring wheat and oats was scoded on time under satisfactory conditions. But seeding of spring grains was delayed beyond desirable dates in some areas, such as northern North Dakota and the Pacific Northwest where some seeding was continuing in early June. As the season became too late for seeding wheat or oats, the intended acreage was sown to barley, flax, or to later row crops. These shifts from intentions may have resulted in less than the prospective acreages estimated in March for spring wheat and oats, and larger acreages of barley, corn and sorghums. The extent of such changes will not be definitely known, however, until the July report.

Grop prospects as a whole are reported average or better in all geographic regions. Rather uniformly good prospects prevail in all North Atlantic and North Central States, except Nebraska and Kansas. For the South, all-crop prospects are about average, with Florida and Georgia of the South Atlantic region and Oklahoma and Texas of the South Central region reported only poor to fair, to hold down the regional averages. In the West, despite the lateness of the season, outturns are expected to be average, varying from fair in New Mexico to very good in Montana and the Pacific Northwest.

May weather showed few of the extremes experienced in May of the past two years. Nights were mostly cool, but average temperatures for the month were within 2 degrees of normal throughout the country. These average temperatures were below normal in the North Atlantic, East North Central and Pacific Coast States, but normal or above elsewhere. Rainfall was excessive along the Atlantic from Maine to Georgia, ranging from 150 to 200 percent of normal, and along the Pacific from central California to Washington, northern Idaho and western Montana, ranging from 150 to 400 percent of normal. It ranged near normal in areas adjacent to the eastern Great Lakes, in southern parts of the Gulf States and southern Great Plains.

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948 3:00 P.N. (E.D.T.

But in the greater part of the country precipitation was below normal, with none reported in Arizona and southern California.

Progress of spring work and of most crops was favored in most areas by May weather, particularly in the latter part of the month. In the North Atlantic region cool, rainy weather and wet fields delayed spring planting until the last week when rapid progress was possible. In the important Morth Central States, good progress with seeding of grains and planting of corn and soybeans was possible throughout May. Fields were well prepared and crops got a good start, but lack of rainfall and soil moisture began to limit growth in the western portion, particularly affect ing pastures and meadows. Rains in the latter part of May and early June have relieved this dry situation, though parts of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas remain dry. The long dry period in much of the South permitted farmers to catch up with their work. Fields were excellently prepared and stands of rice, corn and cotton were mostly good, except where cotton was planted late in dry seed beds. These crops have made mostly satisfactory progress as rains fell late in May before deterioration occurred. Harvest of fall-sown grains and hay was well started by June 1. In the Great Plains, the season was favorable for work, but in a few sections deterioration of grain occurred before the timely rains of late l'ay and early June. In most parts the rains brought recovery and improvement of crops. The situation in the West remains backward, with some seeding of grains continuing into June because of cool, rainy weather and wet fields.

The good start made by the corn crop is the most encouraging in several seasons. Most of the Corn Belt acreage was planted by June 1 and in the South rapid growth was overcoming the handicap of late planting. Fields were well prepared, have been thoroughly cultivated, are clean and for the most part have adequate soil moisture for continued progress. Soybeans and sorghums are also being planted under similar favorable conditions. Cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and sugarcane in the South have made satisfactory progress in spite of cool nights. Fields are well cultivated and clean.

Specific estimates can be made for only a few of the major crops at this time, but those available point to a satisfactory total output of crops in 1948. The winter wheat crop now being harvested has been exceeded only in 1947. Spring wheat production is expected to be the largest since 1928. Harvest has also started in the South on a barley crop which for the Nation, will be the largest since 1943. Oats being harvested in the South are yielding well in spite of an adverse season and are promising in the North where new disease resistant varieites make up much of the acreage. Production of 1,357 million bushels will be among the bumper oats crop. Rye production was reduced by dry weather in May to an esti-.mated 24 million bushels. Hay outturns were also lowered by dry weather, but the probable 98 million tons, together with large carryover stocks, will be ample for current livestock numbers. Pastures also were affected by the lack of May rainfall but were in average condition.

Egg production per laying hen was the highest of record for May. With a decrease in the number of layers, however, total production was 2 percent less then in May 1947, but still 7 percent above average. Foldings of young chickens on June 1 were the smallest for that date since 1940, about 12 percent below average. Prices received by farmers for eggs and chickens were the highest of record for May, but this was also true of the cost of poultry feed. Milk production per cow during May set a new record for the month.

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as of

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Good pastures, fairly liberal concentrate feeding where necessary, favorable weather and good dairy practices all contributed to the heavy flow of milk from the well-culled herds. But with milk cow numbers the smallest since 1939, total milk production in May was the smallest since 1941. Range pastures improved during May, except in the central Great Plains, where a dry situation was not relieved until late in the month, and in the far Southwest where there was some forced movement of cattle because of continued dryness. Livestock condition was good except in the dry areas. The condition of sheep was the poorest on record for June, due to the low condition in Texas.

Fruit prospects declined during May and total production was indicated on June 1 to be a little below average and nearly one-tenth below last year. The season in the eastern and central States is one to two weeks earlier than last year, but is about 2 weeks later than last year in the West. Commercial apples will likely turn out moderately below average and last year. Peach production is expected to be slightly above average, but 17 percent less than in 1947. Grape prospects are good, but production is expected to be less than the bumper crops of 1946 and 1947. Estimates for pears, plums and prunes are below last year and below average, but for cherries and appricate are above last year and above average. Prospects are excellent for pecans and good for almonds, valuuts, and filberts. All late citrus areas had sustained periods of drought this spring, but on June 1 moisture appeared to be temporarily sufficient, except in Arizona where irrigation water continued in short supply.

, Marketing of late spring potatoes from California and Horth Carolina was active by June 1 and supplies of these potatoes will be unusually heavy during June. Harvest of the early crop in Texas, Florida, and commercial areas of the Gulf States was near completion. A total of 1,870,400 tons of commercial spring truck crops for fresh market, including asparagus for processing and cabbage for krout, is now indicated. This is 6 percent below last year, but 12 percent above average. The indicated tonnage of late spring vegetables, which will furnish the bulk of June shipments, is I percent above last year and 31 percent above average. Late spring supplies of onions and tomatoes will be considerably above last year, of cabbage slightly above last year. Most other crops show moderate reductions from last year, but beets, cantaloups, carrots, and lettuce are substantially lower. Of these only cabbage, snapbeans, green peas, and beets are below average. Preliminary estimates for the summer season reveal an acreage one-tenth less than last year, with production 9 percent lower, but still 9 percent above average. Relatively plentiful supplies of cantaloups and green peppers are in prospect. Early summer supplies of cabbage, colory and onions will be larger than last year, but supplies of beets, tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, watermelons, and snapbeans will be smaller than last year. Reductions, from last year are indicated for most commercial truck crops for processing, except green lime beans for comming and freezing and beets for comming. Growers are having difficulty in planting these crops on account of wet fields and early reports indicate the aggregate 1948 acreage for processing may be 5 percent less than in 1947, though still 5 acreent above average.

Corn: The 1948 corn crop is getting off to a good start. In the Corn Belt and in almost all other areas formers had ample opportunity to carry out planting plans. For the country as a whole, only a small percentage of the acreage remained to be planted on June 1, compared with almost a fourth unplanted by that date a year ago.

In the North Central States, practically all of the corn had been planted by June 1. This is in marked contrast with the planting situation last year when Ohio had only 15 percent of its corn acreage planted, Indiana only a third, Illinois 55 percent, Iowa and Mebraska 85 percent and Missouri, 70 percent.

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948 3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.

In the third week of May this year Iowa alone planted about 5 million acres or over half of its intended acreage. In all other parts of the country, corn planting is nearing completion except in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and northern Virginia. In that area, planting is behind schedule because of frequent rains during the past month.

Corn Belt corn was planted under favorable conditions, stands are average and fields are clean. The Eastern part of the Belt has ample moisture but west of the Mississippi River conditions are on the dry side. This is particularly true in Kansas and Nebraska where subsoil moisture is short. In the Southeast, a cold and dry spring delayed planting and growth but with warmer weather and rains this handicap is being rapidly overcome. In Oklahoma, the moisture supply is ample for current needs, fields are clean and most of the corn is waist high. Early corn in Alabama is in tassel. Earlier fields in Tennessee are knee high and in parts of North Carolina a large part of the acreage is ready to "lay by."

The indicated production of 1,192,425,000 bushels of all wheat although about 172 million bushels under last year's record crop, would be the second largest of record, and one-fourth larger than the 10-year average. The 1948 crop in prospect would be the fifth consecutive crop of over one-billion bushels, and the sixth exceeding the billion bushel mark. Production in 1947 was 1,364,919,000 bushels, and the 10-year average is 942,623,000 bushels. The three States of Montana, Washington and Oregon expect the largest wheat crop of record. Record or near record crops are expected in several States east of the Mississippi River. In contrast, the four Great Plains States of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas which last year produced 606 million bushels, this year have 363 million bushels indicated on June 1 or 60 percent of last year's crop in these four States.

Winter wheat production, now indicated at 877,230,000 bushels -- the second largest on record -- is 18 percent under last year's record crop of 1,067,970,000 bushels but 27 percent above the 10-year average of 688,606,000 bushels.

The important wheat sections of the southern Great Plains had rains during May, varying from moderate showers local in extent to good soaking general rains, and the benefit to wheat prospects was substantial. Early wheat had begun to ripen prematurely in Texas and Oklahoma but showers late in May continuing over several days and followed by cloudy and cooler weather checked the deterioration and greatly benefited the grain not previously matured. Harvest which began in the earliest wheat in Oklahoma and Texas was interrupted by the late May rains but is active again in early sections of Oklahoma and all sections of Texas except the High Plains. Harvest will be general by the beginning of the second week of June in Oklahoma and by June 15 in the High Plains of Texas. Wheat in those areas has ripened and is ripening on short straw, heads are small, but where rains came the grain has filled better. In Kansas, rains during May brought material benefit to wheat on summer fallow land and wheat which was late in development because of last fall's moisture shortage. Poor tillering and short growth has reduced moisture requirements for this late wheat.

Effects of shortage of subsoil moisture continued to be evident in New Mexico and Colorado. Nebraska's winter wheat prospects improved in the eastern part of the State, but declined somewhat in the western part where wheat on nonfallow land suffered severely from lack of moisture during early May. Rains the last part of May were beneficial. The moisture situation has been favorable for

CROP REPORT

June 1, 1948

OROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948 3:00 9.11. (E.D.T.)

winter wheat in the Pacific Northwest and, with this erop grown mainly outside the flood-affected areas, an excellent crop is in prospect.

Moisture was sufficient and the eool weather through May was favorable for growth and development of winter wheat in nearly all States east of the Great Plains. In the East North Central States, wheat sown at the normal seeding time last fall has shown excellent prospects all spring, and the late sown portion of the erop made good recovery in response to the favorable conditions. Yields in nearly all States east of the Mississippi River held up to or exceeded May 1 conpectations.

The indicated winter wheat yield of 16.7 bushels per harvested acre is nearly 3 bushels under last year's high yield of 19.5 bushels, and nearly coincides with the 10-year average of 16.6 bushels per acre. Yields are below last year in all of the Great Plains, in several North Central and Southeastern States, but are higher in scattered States in the East and in the Northwest.

June first prospects indicate that a production of 315,195,000 bushels of all spring wheat is probable in 1948. Such a production would be 6 percent larger than the 296,949,000 bushels produced in 1947 and 24 percent larger than the 10-year average of 254,017,000 bushels. Since 1909, only five spring wheat crops have exceeded the present forecast.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 46,332,000 bushels compared with 43,983,000 bushels in 1947. Forecast for other spring wheat is for a crop of 268,863,000 bushels this year compared with 252,966,000 bushels in 1947.

Weather for planting was generally favorable in the major spring wheat. States and present indications are that the intended acreage was planted. Rains at the close of May and the first few days of June were quite general in Minnesota and the Dakotas. May precipitation was very favorable in Montana.

In the four States of Minnesota, Montana and the Dakotas the present foreeast is for a total spring wheat erop of 271,670,000 bushels. These four States have about 90 percent of the national acreage of all spring wheat.

OATS: June 1 conditions indicated an oats crop of 1,357,210,000 bushels. This is 12 percent more than the 1947 crop of 1,215,970,000 bushels and 10 percent more than the ten-year average but is 12 percent less than the record crop of 1,535,676,000 bushels in 1945. Prospects are good in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but the effects of dry weather were evident in Iowa and some areas south and west of Iowa. In the Eastern North Central States, seeding was accomplished more quickly and was completed at a more nearly/time than in 1947. The North Central States with 75 percent of the Nation's oats acreage, on the whole seems to have carried out the 11 percent increase in acreage indicated in March. A marked increase in the use of the disease-resistant Clinton variety is reported in several of the mid-western States.

Outside of the North Central States the outlook for onts is only fair. Seeding intentions for the most part seem to have been met except in Oklahoma and Texas. In those two States, the mid-March freeze destroyed a sizeable acreage of winter onts and not all of the intended plantings of spring onts was accomplished.

CROP REPORT . as.of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECÓNÓMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948

Conditions on June 1 pointed to a barley crop of 290,307,000 bushels. This would be 4 percent more than the 279,182,000 bushels produced in 1947 but 3 percent smaller than the 10-year average production of 298.811.000 bushels.

In the main barley producing States, the season has, in general, been favorable for both winter and spring barley. Moisture conditions in most areas have been satisfactory except in the North Atlantic States, and some parts of Nebraska and Kansas. In the North Atlantic States, barley has suffered some from the wet weather while in Nebraska and Kansas conditions have been too dry for best development.

Plantings of barley for the Nation as a whole appear to be slightly more than indicated in March. Most of the increase is in North Dakota where farmers report that a late season caused some of the acreage intended for other spring crops to be seeded to barley.

Indicated production in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and the Dakotas, chief producers of malting barley, exceeds that in 1947 by over 18 million bushels. Harvest of winter barley is progressing rapidly in the Southern States and the crop is maturing rapidly in other States. Cool weather has slowed ripening in California.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms June 1 amounted to 351 million bushels compared with almost 37 million bushels a year ago. These are the lowest stocks for the date in a decade and are 36 percent below the 10-year average of 55,426,000 bushels. Disappearance from farms for the period April 1 to June 1 this year totaled 33 million bushels, about 32 million bushels greater than for the same period last year and was the heaviest disappearance for a like period since 1944.

About 60 percent of the stocks of barley on farms are in the West North Central States with the largest stocks reported in North Dakota and South Dakota. The Western States account for a large part (29 percent) of the remaining U. S. farm stocks with Montana holding the largest stocks in the area, followed in order by Colorado and Idaho.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at 24,316,000 bushels compared with 25,977,000 bushels a year ago and the 10-year average 37,398,000 bushels. The current estimate is about 6 percent below the May 1 forecast. The four lead-, ing producing states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Nebraska show about a 12 percent reduction in the estimate from a month ago, primarily because of dry weather during May. In a few other areas including Oklahoma and Texas, the condition of the crop showed some improvement during May.

The indicated yield per acre is 11.9 bushels compared with 12.8 bushels a year ago and the average of 12.1.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Rye stocks on farms June 1 are estimated at 2,324,000 bushels. This is much above the 854,000 bushels on hand a year ago and is also higher than the stocks on farms June 1, 1946. With these exceptions, however, farm stocks of rye are the lowest for June 1 in the 15 years of record. Disappearance from farms for the period April 1 to June 1 this year amounted to 2,110,000 bushels. This is larger than the disappearance for the same period in the previous two years but lower than for other like periods of record. About three-fourths of the total U. S. farm stocks of rye are concentrated in the North Central States with the heaviest stocks reported in South Dakota, Nebraska and North Dakota.

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June 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The U. S. apple crop in commercial areas is indicated by June 1 conditions to be moderately smaller than both last year and average. Prospects were reduced by poor pollination weather during May, especially in the Central States. The crop varies from one to two weeks earlier than last year in the East to about two weeks later in the Pacific Coast States.

For the North Atlantic States, a crop of about the same size as last year and moderately smaller than average seems probable. However, the lateness of the season, cool, rainy weather at bloom time, and the uncertainty as to the size of the June drop makes any statement hazardous at this time. In New England, the bloom on McIntosh, Greening and Gravenstein varieties was reported heavy with an average bloom on Baldwins. In New York, frost damage was light except for a few Hudson Valley sites, but there was much rain and cold weather during the pollination period. In New Jersey, scattered harvestings of Starrs and Transparents are expected around July 4. In Pennsylvania, the heavy bloom in the important Adams-Franklin-York area did not produce a heavy set because of rain and frost at bloom time. Jonathans and Romes appear to have good prospects but Staymans, Delicious and Yorks appear very light.

In the South Atlantic States, growers report an unusually heavy drop during May and the crop prospect is now below average but about one half larger than the short 1947 crop. In Virginia, the prospect is for a fairly heavy crop of Golden Delicious, Grimes, Jonathans and Romes, fair crop of Winesaps and Yorks and a light crop of Red Delicious, Staymans and Black Twigs. In West Virginia, late freezes and poor pollination weather have reduced the crop prospect. There is a great deal of variation among orchards.

In the Central States, June 1 conditions indicate a smaller crop than last year in most States and probably about two-thirds of an average crop for the area. In Ohio prospects were reduced sharply by wet, cool weather in early May. In most localities the early varieties have a better set than the winter varieties. Scab control appears to have been more effective than a year ago. In Illinois, the bloom was light following last year's large crop. Jonathans, Grimes and Yellow Twig have the best prospect, especially in Calhoun County. Production of both Red and Golden Delicious is expected to be short. The Transparent crop may be slightly more than half of the 1947 production. Some will be harvested the second week in June but in the important Union-Johnston County area harvesting should start about the third week in Junc. In Michigan, cool, rainy weather at pollination time, red duced prospects especially in the southwestern counties. Prospects are better in the northern counties. Conditions were more favorable for early apples than for late. In Wisconsin, the set was disappointing, especially for the McIntosh variety. The Missouri crop is expected to be small due to the severe winter weather and late spring freezes. In Kansas, apples have set lightly but are growing fast and sizes should be large. Kentucky and Tennessee may have about an average-size crop. In Arkansas prospects are very spotted both by individual orchards and varieties; early apples are the most promising.

For the western group of States, production should be fully as large as average but considerably below the record large 1947 crop. For Washington, June 1 indications suggest a crop about a tenth smaller than was harvested in 1947. The crop is developing slowly and is very late. Growers are apprehensive that the latest apple varieties may not reach maturity until after November 1, which is very

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

as of, June 10, 1948 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Washington, D. C.,

hazardous because of the danger of freezing weather in lete October. Thinning will be in full swing by July 1. Orchards are generally in excellent condition. The California crop is indicated to be below average and much shorter than last year's crop. Astrachans, the earliest commercial variety, are a light crop and somewhat later than usual. Gravensteins will also be late and production much less than the exceedingly heavy 1947 crop. The Oregon crop should be about the same as average and last year. Flowering was generally good in the Hood River Valley but due to the lateness of the season it is too early to be sure of the set in the Upper Valley. Colorado appears to have about an average size crop in prospect. The Delta County crop, the principal carlot shipping area, was not damaged by the low winter temperatures which were hard on peaches. In Idaho, prospects are below average because of early May frosts which reduced the set on Jonathans and Delicious. Other varieties are in fairly good shape with thinning required. Prospects appear about average in New Mexico, Montana and Utah.

The U. S. peach crop is forccast at 68,254,000 bushels -- 17 percent less than the 1947 crop but 2 percent more than average. Production is expected to be less than last year for all regions and for nearly all important States'.

The season in the Eastern States and Southern States is earlier than last year and about average. In the West, bloom was much later than in last year's carly scason, and time of harvest is expected to be about average or a little later.

Prospects for the 10 Southern States declined slightly during May and production is now forecast at only 14,179,000 bushels -- 37 percent less than the large 1947 crop and 18 percent less than average. Quality is indicated to be better than usual.

The Georgia crop is estimated at 3,280,000 bushels -- a little more than half the 1947 crop of 5,810,000 bushels. Prospects are poor in the central and northern counties of the State. Movement of Mayflowers and Uneedas is over and Early Roses are being shipped. Hileys should be moving in volume by mid-June and Elbertas by the first of July.

South Carolina expects a crop of 3,320,000 bushels -- only half the 1947 crop. Movement of Jubilees is expected to start from The Ridge about June 10 and from Spartanburg about June 25, Hiley Belles from The Ridge about June 20 and from Spartanburg July 10, Elbertas from The Ridge June 30, Early Elbertas from Spartanburg July 7 and regular Elbertas July 20. The peak movement from South Carolina should occur the last 10 days of July.

The North Carolina crop is forecast at only 1,686,000 bushels compared with 2,905,000 bushels last year. Peak movement should occur from the Sandhills the last half of July. The western counties have a near failure.

Arkansas expects a peach crop slightly above last year and above average. The crop varies from about half of last year in the Nashville-Highland area to a bumper crop in the Clarksville area. In the Mashville-Highland area, Early Rose harvest has started, Fair Beauty is expected to start about June 20, early Elbertas about July 1 and main Elbertas about July 15. Harvest in the Clarksville-Lamar and Crowley Ridge areas will start about 5 days later. Peak movement should occur the last 10 days in July.

The Virginia crop, at 1,240,000 bushels, is short because of spring freezes. The shipping season will be earlier than last, year and probably a little earlier than usual with peak movement around mid-July. West Virginia and Maryland have prospects for above-average peach crops. - 12 -

CROP REPORT as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948 June 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

New York and New Jersey peaches were damaged by spring frosts and rains during pollination. Crops below last year and below average are expected. Pennsylvania has prospects for a crop larger than last year and larger than average.

Total production in the North Central States is forecast at 7,129,000 bushels compared with 9,758,000 bushels last year. Several areas in this region were damaged by winter freezes and spring frosts. In Illinois, Red Birds should be ready around June 20 and Elbertas should be moving in volume from the Anna-Metropolis area by the first of August, where the crop prospect is considerably better than in the Centralia area. The .Illinois crop is near average but less than two-thirds of last year. The Michigan crop was reduced by winter injury and indicated production is four-fifths of 1947 and two-thirds of 1946.

For the Western States a total peach crop of 38,233,000 bushels is in prospect compared with 40,494,000 bushels last year and the 32,909,000 bushel average. All States are below last year but nearly all are above average. California Clingstones are estimated at 21,085,000 bushels and California Freestones at 11,334,000 bushels. Last year the Clingstone crop was 21,377,000 bushels and the Freestone crop was 11,959,000 bushels. The Washington peach crop was severely reduced by spring freeze damage, especially in the Lower Yakima Valley. In the Upper Yakima Valley and the Wenatchee district cool, wet weather interfered with pollination. In the western part of the State, prospects are better than average. Production for the State is forecast at 2,080,000 bushels compared with 2,817,000 bushels last year. The Oregon crop was reduced by wet weather during pollination. Colorado has an above average crop but below last year. Prospects vary from very good in the Palisade-Grand Junction area to very poor in Delta county where low winter temperatures were hard on peaches.

Pear production is estimated at 27,599,000 bushels -- 22 percent below last year's record large crop and 9 percent below average. The prospects are below last year and average on the Pacific Coast, which produces four-fifths of the Nation's pear crop, and in the central and eastern States. Total production for the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 21,967,000 bushels -- 23 percent less than last year and 2 percent below average. Bartletts in these States are placed at 15,402,000 bushels -- 25 percent below last year and 7 percent below average. Other varieties are indicated at 6,565,000 bushels -- 17 percent below last year but 13 percent above average.

In Washington, the Bartlett pear crop is indicated to be the smallest since 1943. Bartletts in the lower Yakima Valley area were severely damaged by the low temperatures in late April and the crop in other districts set poorly because of wet weather. Late pear varieties were less affected by poor pollinating weather than were Bartletts. Heaviest tonnage this year is of the D'Anjou variety which has set fairly well in the upper Yakima and Wenatchee-Okanogan districts. Present conditions indicate a crop slightly smaller than last year. The Oregon Bartlett crop prospect is about average but varies by districts. The Rogue River Valley crop should equal the 1947 production, but in the Hood River Valley production is indicated considerably short of both 1947 and 1946. Prospects are better in the Upper Valley than in Lower. In Douglas County and in the Willamette Valley the crop will again be short. The Oregon winter pear crop is considerably short of last year's large tonnage but above average. In the Rogue River Valley, Bosc appear better than last year but both D'Anjou and Comice are expected to be less than last year. Prospects are substantially below 1947 in the Hood River Valley where

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last year's crop of winter pears was a record. California Bartletts are indicated less than three-fourths of last year and about 10 percent below average. The crop varies by areas with prospects considerably better in the Santa Clara Valley than in the Sacramento Valley. Production of winter pears is indicated less than twothirds of last year. Hardys and Comice are especially light.

The New York crop is expected to be about a tenth below last year and average. Cold, rainy weather interfered with pollination. In Michigan, the crop is indicated a little over half of last year and only about two-fifths of average. Most of the Michigan acreage is in the southwestern counties, which were most severely affected by poor pollinating weather. Pennsylvania has prospects for about two-thirds of an average crop. The blossoming was heavy but the set light.

California grapes, as indicated by June 1 condition, show prospects for good crops of all three classes -- wine, raisin and table -- but probably not as large as the very large crops of the previous two years. Vineyards are in good condition and May rains have been of considerable benefit to non-irrigated grapes in central and northern California and of some benefit to irrigated vineyards. On June 1, bunch forms were in evidence in all but the latest areas, although many varieties in some localities had not blossomed. Thompson seedless grapes from the earliest areas, the Coachella and Imperial Vallies, are later than usual. First shipments of Desert Valley grapes should begin the week of June 20. In Arizona the Maricopa County grape crop is about a week later than usual and first shipments are expected about June 25. In Washington, grapes bloomed the third week of May with prospects favorable for a good-size crop.

In the East, many vineyards in the Lake Erie belt suffered winter damage. Van Buren County, Michigan, which has about half of Michigan's grapevines, suffered considerable winter injury. Berrien County had relatively light winter injury. Much of the crop in Berrien County goes to fresh market, while the bulk of the Van Buren crop is usually processed into juice and wines. It is much too early to form an opinion on production in the Eastern States, as bloom will not take place until the last half of June in most areas. .

CITRUS: The 1947-48 orange crop is estimated at 110 million boxes -- 54.4 million boxes of early and midseason varieties and 55.6 million boxes of Valencias. This season's crop is 3 percent less than the record crop of 1946-47 but 32 percent above average. Early and midseason oranges were all harvested before June 1. The California Valencia crop is estimated at 28 million boxes this season compared with 33.9 million in 1946-47. About 30 million boxes of Valencias were on the trees on June 1 this year compared with about 34 million on June 1 last year. Of the oranges remaining this year, California Valencias comprised about 25 million boxes, Florida 4 million and Texas 1 million. Last year a little more than 29 million boxes were left in California, a little more than 4 million in Florida and small quantities in Texas and Arizona.

The grape fruit crop is estimated at 61 million boxes -- 2 percent more than last season and 36 percent above average. Grapefruit utilized to June 1 totaled 49.7 million boxes -- 27.3 million boxes processed and 22.4 million boxes used fresh. Of the 11.2 million boxes remaining, a considerable quantity will no doubt be abandoned because of economic conditions. : Last year to June 1, 25.4 million boxes were processed and 25.9 million boxes used fresh, leaving 8.2 million still available. Of those left, h million boxes were unharvested or dumped.

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California lemons are estimated at 12.7 million boxes -- 8 percent less than last year but 4 percent above average. Lemons processed between November 1, 1947 and June 1, 1948 totaled about 2.3 million boxes compared with about 2.2 million boxes processed during the same period in the 1946-47 season. Fresh use for these months for the current season totaled about 4 million boxes compared with 4.3 million the previous season. Total processing in the 1946-47 season amounted to 4.4 million boxes and total fresh use was 9.4 million boxes.

Dry weather prevailed during most of May in all citrus areas except California which now has sufficient moisture. However, Florida, Louisiana and Texas received good rains the last of the month and the new crops in all areas will depend on the weather from now on.

APRICOTS: The 1948 production of apricots in the three important producing States (California, Washington and Utah) is forecast at 291,300 tons compared with 197,500 tons in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 239,685 tons.

. California production at 261,000 tons is 58 percent above last year's short crop and 21 percent above average. Monirrigated plantings have benefited from May rains. Movement from the Winters area was taking place in a small way the first week of June. The Washington crop is a fifth below last year but about a fourth above average. The apricot acreage in Washington has increased for the past several years. A fairly good crop is indicated for the Wenatchee Valley but, in the Yalima area, late April frost destroyed about 40 percent of the prospective tonnage. The greatest loss was in varieties usually sold to processing plants. Moorpark, the leading fresh market variety, will be somewhat shorter than last year. Picking will be two or three weeks later than usual with practically no shipments before early July. For Utah, production is indicated above last year and average.

PLUMS AND PRUIES: The California plum crop is estimated at 69,000 tons compared with 74,000 tons last year and the record-large 1946 tonnage of 100,000 tons. The 10-year everage is 75,100 tons. Tonnage of both Beauties and Santa Rosas is expected to be smaller than usual but the later varieties have better prospects. In the San Joaquin Valley, production prospects are reported lover than a month ago but this is more than offset by improved prospects in Placer County where most of the acreage is of late varieties. Shipments of California plums began in late May and should increase steadily.

The California dried prune production is estimated at 198,000 tons -- 1 percent below last year and 4 percent below average. May rains have been beneficial, especially to orchards where complete irrigation is not available. In eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, and Idaho, where the prune crop is primarily for fresh market, prospects are favorable for a good size crop but probably not as large as last year's. In eastern Oregon, early varieties are very light but Italians, the main crop, appear to have set a fair to good crop. The first shipments of Italians to fresh market this year will probably be around August 25, three weeks later than last year. In western Oregon and western Washington, where the crop is produced for processing, rain during the pollinating period resulted in very irregular prospects and a below-average production is indicated, but production will probably be larger than last year's short crop.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig prospects are generally favorable. Orchards are in good condition and the first crop of Black Missions is reported as heavy. It is too early to determine fruit sets of the second crop Blacks or the other main crop of the commercial varieties.

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ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: California almonds have made good development during May. The crop is spotted and irregular due to the effects of frost when many of the trees were in bloom. The crop varies greatly according to air drainage, irrigation and orchard heat. The California walnut crop is forecast at 60,000 tons, which compares with 59,000 tons in 1947 and 63,000 in 1946. Due to the long-continued drought last fall and winter, some trees may not have sufficient moisture during late summer and early fall. The condition of Orcgon filberts is reported to be 73 percent of normal compared with 77 on June 1, 1947. The season is unusually late and prospects are more uncertain than usual.

The total cherry crop of all varieties in the 12 commercial States is CHERRIES: estimated at 187,010 tons in comparison with 173,140 tons last year, 229,620 tons two years ago, and the 1937-46 average of 169,767 tons. Sweet varieties are indicated at 80,270 tons in comparison with 79,270 last year and the average of 86,671. Sour cherry production is indicated 106,740 tons in comparison with 93,870 last year and the average of 85,563. Cherries bloomed about two weeks later than last year in the Western States and from one to three weeks earlier than last year in the Eastern States.

The California crop was reduced by May rains and is now forecast SWEET CHERRIES: at 24,400 tons, of which 10,600 tons are Royal Anns and 13,800 tons other varieties. Early maturing varieties for fresh market have suffered from wet weather since first maturity. This continued through Tartarian harvest in San Joaquin County and has also hurt many Bing cherries. Royal Anns are later in maturity than blacks and probably were not seriously injured. As keeping quality has been reduced for the shipping varieties, canners may take larger volumes of dark cherries than usual. The Washington crop of 21,500 tons is 15 percent below average. Freezing weather in the Yakima Valley, nipped both the bloom and the tiny sweet cherries just set, completely ruining the crop in many orchards in the Lower Valley and damaging others in nearly all sections of the State. The Oregon crop of 19,500 tons is about 6 percent below average. In all of the principal Oregon areas prospects are varied, with production indicated about average in western Oregon, Milton-Freewater, and The Dalles. In the Hood River Valley the set is irregular and only a fair size crop is in prospect. It will be after July 4 before any harvesting occurs in this area. Harvest is expected to start around June 20 in The Dalles district where most of the cherries are canned or brined. In the fresh shipping Milton-Freewater area, shipments are not expected to get under way until June 20 and possibly a little later. Utah has an above average crop with the first movement expected about July 1, which is about two weeks later than usual. Idaho has an above average crop with prospects favorable in both the Lewiston and Emmett areas. At Emmett there is a rather heavy set of Royal Anns and Bings in orchards that were heated, while Lamberts are lighter. Although Michigan sweet cherry orchards suffered some winter injury, the June 1 crop prospect was above average. New York has about an average crop prospect. In the Hudson Valley, sweet cherry prospects were reduced by early May frosts. The set appears satisfactory in Western New York. In Erie County Pennsylvania, the set is very light. There is a good set of Bings in Lehigh County but in the Adams-Franklin-York area the sweet cherry crop is very short. The State's production is indicated to be less than half of average.

SOUR CHERRIES: Michigan has a near record large crep in prospect. Present conditions appear very favorable for a large production in northern and central Michigan, although it will be another week or 10 days before the amount of the June drop is known. The Southwestern counties have another small crop. Prospects in Door Sconsin are excellent with an estimated tonnage about two-fifths above average.

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The New York erop is indicated slightly above average but conditions were very adverse during pollination period and many growers fear a heavy drop. In Adams County, Pennsylvania, sour cherries have a light set because of late freezes but are sizing up well. A fairly good erop is indicated for Erie County. Picking is expected to get under way about the usual time -- shortly after July 1 in Adams County and a week to 10 days later in Erie. Harvest of the Ohio crop has started in the southern area and is expected to begin about July 1 in the main north-central area. Poor pollination lowered production prospects so that the erop is only about two-thirds of average. The northern Colorado crop suffered somewhat from late cold spells and may have a heavy drop. However, production for the State is indicated about one-third above average. West of the Cascades in King and Pierce. Counties, Washington, which produce the larger part of the State's sour cherry crop, constant rains during the blooming period resulted in very poor pollination. Production is indicated only about one-fourth of average. Oregon has about an average size crop. Conditions are favorable in Utah with the production about a half greater than average.

EARLY POTATOES: Condition of early potatoes in the early and intermediate States is reported at 82 percent. This is 4 points higher than a year ago and 5 points above the 1937-46 average. June 1 condition is considerably above average in Kansas, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, but somewhat below average in Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee. Condition is considerably above a year ago in New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana but somewhat below in Delaware, South Carolina, Gaorgia, Tennessee, and Texas. Rains the last few days of May supplied much-needed moisture in some areas, particularly Georgia, Alabama and Tennessec.

In the early potato States, conditions have been generally favorable except in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee. In south Georgia and South Carolina, excessive rainfall delayed planting of the commercial crop and heavy rains in April caused some abandonment. Continued rains at planting time sharply reduced acreage in Louisiana and Mississippi from a year ago, but growing conditions have been generally favorable in those States. Planting in Arkansas and Oklahoma was also delayed by a cold, wet spring, but conditions in May were very favorable for erop development. In California, some early acreage was damaged by frosts, and high winds at the end of April caused further damage. Yields in California are below those of the past two years, but, owing to a greatly expended acreage, production is expected to be the second largest on record.

Harvest of the commercial crop in Florida and the early spring crop in Texas has been completed. By June 1, harvest of the Louisiana, Mississippi, south Alabama and south Georgia commercial crops was nearing completion. Harvest of the short commercial erop in South Carolina should be completed by mid-June. Harvest in California and North Carolina was active by June 1 and will reach the meak during the month. Unusually heavy supplies will be available from those States during June. Hovement of the commercial crop from Oklahoma, Arkansas and Tennessee will get under way this month, with peak movement expected from Oklahoma and Arkansas during the month. Dry weather in May reduced crop prospects in Tennessee. The erop in the Texas Panhandle has made about the usual development and harvest should begin in late June or early July.

In the intermediate States, a cool, wet spring has generally favored development of potatoes. In Virginia, condition is unusually good except in the western CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1948

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part of the State where dry weather during May retarded growth. Development of the Kentucky crop was retarded by lack of moisture during the past month. The crop was planted late in Fissouri, but has made good progress even though it encountered some dry weather in May. In New Jersey, where plantings were made over a prolonged period, a yield per acre that has been exceeded only in 1947 is in prospect.

Supplies from the intermediate States during June will come largely from Virginia, with some shipments expected from Kansas and Missouri late in the month. Marketing from both the Norfolk section and the Eastern Shore of Virginia should become very heavy during June.

HAY: The June 1 condition of all hay crops now growing was one point above the ten year average, but 4 points lower than a year ago. The same situation existed with respect to alfalfa hay and clover-timothy hay, but the June 1 condition of wild hay was 2 points above average and 2 points below last year. These three kinds usually make up about three-fourths of the entire U. S. hay crop.

The reported condition, considered in relation to that in previous years and the probable acreage for harvest, indicates a total U. S. hay crop in 1948 of about 984 million tons. The 1937-46 average crop was $97\frac{1}{2}$ million tons, but $102\frac{1}{2}$ million tons were harvested in 1947, and in each year since 1941 more than 100 million tons have been made.

In most States clover-timothy and alfalfa came through the winter in good shape. However, stands of clover were rather severally damaged in southern Minnesota, most of Iowa, western Wisconsin and northern Illinois. Alfalfa stands in this area appear to have been damaged less than clover by winter-killing but dry weather in much of the Corn Belt in May has not favored a heavy second cutting.

In most of the Northeastern States cold nights and lack of sunshine in May slowed growth of hay crops. In the Southeast, good weather with rather cool nights has enabled farmers to harvest early hay crops in good shape and to keep up to schedule in planting later maturing kinds. In the Far Test, first cuttings of alfalfa were generally good but some rain damage is reported in California.

PASTURES: On June 1 farm pastures for the country as a whole were furnishing about average feed for livestock, but they were not so good as a year ago in the Southeast, the central and lower Great Plains, and sections of the Southwest. The condition of pastures for the United States on June 1 averaged 82 percent of normal, the lowest for the date since 1941, but equal to average for the 1937-46 period. In most places, green feed was sufficient for current needs but in dry areas reserve supplies were less plentiful than usual at this time of the year. Late Pay and early June rains improved pasture prospects in the Southeast and Great Plains, but continued dry weather over much of the central and western Corn Relt caused some decline in pasture condition, and rain will be needed to maintain pasture feed.

In the Atlantic Coast area from Virginia northward, where May rainfall was ample to excessive, the coming of warmer weather has resulted in abundant growth of pasture feed and June 1 pasture condition was uniformly rood to excellent. (See pasture map page 4). In western North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessec, CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1948

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and Alabama, pastures suffered from dry weather in May, and the June 1 condition in considerable areas ranged from only fair to very poor. Except for North Carolina, condition of pastures in these States ranged from 16 to 21 points below June 1 a year ago and 9 to 11 points below the 10-year average for the date. Late May and early June rains revived pastures in much of this area, but in Florida and Tennessee more rain was still needed.

In the East North Central States and in Missouri the condition of pastures on June 1 was uniformly good to excellent. However, dry weather in the last three weeks of May had depleted moisture reserves and pastures were beginning to suffer. While rains in some sections since the first of the month have been helpful, more moisture is needed to assure continued growth of pastures. In Minnasota and Iowa, pasture feed on June 1 was only moderately abundant and continued dry weather has caused further deterioration since the first of the month, although scattered rains in southern Minnesota appear to have been of some benefit. In much of the Great Plains area, dry weather in May limited growth of pasture and range feed, and on June 1 areas of very poor pasture were evident in northeastern Wyoming, south central Nebraska, parts of west central Kansas and western Oklahoma, and most of the western half of Texas. Rains in late lay and early June materially improved prospects for summer pastures in most of these areas, but it was still dry in western Texas.

Recent rains in Colorado and New Mexico likewise improved summer feed prospects, but ranges and pastures in Southwestern New Mexico, much of Arizona, and Nevada were in need of moisture. In the northern Pacific Coast States the coming of warmer weather coupled with ample soil moisture resulted in unusually abundant growth of pasture and range feed. In California, pasture and range condition continued to improve with the northern half of the State reported mostly good to excellent.

MILK PRODUCTION: May milk production on United States farms is estimated at 11.8 billion pounds, 2 percent below May 1947 and smallest production for the month since 1941. However, it was 3 percent above the 1937-46 average for the month. The seasonal increase over April was 18 percent, equal to the 1937-46 average increase for May over April. Milk production per cow during May was at the highest level on record for the month but the number of milk cows on farms was the lowest since early 1939. Filk production per capita for May averaged 2.61 pounds, lowest for the month since 1935.

Milk production per cow on June 1 in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 19.99 pounds for the United States as a whole, the highest reported for the first of any month in records covering almost a quarter of a century. Milk cows in most of the more important dairy sections were well supplied with green feed and where pastures were short, feeding of grain and concentrates appears to have been fairly liberal. Favorable late May weather, further improvement of herd efficiency as a result of heavy culling of low producers the last few years and good dairy. practices in general, all appear to have contributed toward attainment of this high level of production. June 1 milk production was the highest on record for the date in a third of the States and only slightly exceeded in one or two years, mostly 1947, in an additional half of the States.

June 1 milk production per cow for the United States was slightly above a year earlier, 10 percent above the 1937-46 average for the date, and 12 percent above May 1, about the usual seasonal increase. For all major geographical divisions, June 1 milk production per cow was within 1 percent of a year earlier and ranged from 6 to 17 percent above a month ago. 18 a

The percentage of milk cows in crop correspondents! herds reported milked on June 1 was lower than in the 1938-41 period but otherwise the highest for the date since records began in 1925. The seasonal increase in percent milked from May 1 to June 1 was slightly under average for the period but the increase from April 1 to May I was quite sharp this year. The percentage of milk cows in production on June 1 was average for the date in the North Atlantic States, below average in the South Central States, but substantially above average in all other regions. Compared with a year ago, the percentage of milk cows milked on June 1 was higher in all regions except the East North Central and West North Central States.

Among the 22 States for which monthly milk production estimates are made, May milk production was record high in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, highest except for 1947 in New Jersey, and highest except for 1946 in Wisconsin. In the Great Lakes area, May production has been exceeded in 3 or more years in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. In the west-central States, May production, because of greatly reduced milk cow numbers, was lowest for the month in at least 8 years in Minnesota, Towa, Oklahoma, and North Dakota, and lowest since records started in 1930 in Kansas. In the Rocky Mountain States, May production was the lowest since 1938 in Montana, lowest since 1942 in Utah; on the West Coast, lowest since 1940 in Washington, lowest since 1934 in Oregon, but highest except for 1946 and 1947 in California. In 10 of these 22 States, May milk production per cow was the highest on record for the month; in nine more, it has been exceeded only once, and only in Illinois, North Dakota, and Oregon has May production been exceeded in two or more years. Total May milk production in Wisconsin, the Nation's leading dairy State was 1,772 million pounds; in Minnesota, 874 million pounds; in Iowa, 679 million pounds; in California, 581 million pounds; in Michigan, 568 million pounds; and in Pennsylvania, 544 million pounds. Monthly milk production for the 22 States for which estimates are made is shown in the following table.

MONTHLY MILK P.	RODUCTION ON	FARUS, U	NITED STATES,	1937-4	6 AVERAGE	E, 1947 A	MD 1948
	Monthly	totaI -		: -	Daily ave	erage per	capita
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1937-46	•		: 1947	<u>: _19</u>	3 <u>7-4</u> 6_:_	Pounds -	<u>: - </u>
	illion pounds		Percent				
Jan. 8,226 Feb. 7,888	8,889 8,456	8,354 8,219 9,273 10,002	94 97 95 96		1.98 2.08	2,01	1.85
Mar. 9,196	9,809	9,273	95		2.21	2.11 2.21	12.05
Apr. 9,773	10,385	10,002	96		2,42	2.41	2.29
May 11,519	12,134	11,842	98		2.76 2.97	2.72 2.97	2.61
June 12,002 July 11,246	12,021				2.69	2.71	
Aug. 10,156	10,595				2,43	2.37	
Sept. 8,987	2,259				2.22	2.14	
Oct. 8,552 Nov. 7,868	8,015			•	2.04	±•8);	
Dec. 8:103	8,056				1,93	1.79	
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ESTIMAT: May av. 1937-46 Mil. N.J. Penna. 188 Ind. 11. 557 Mich. 522 Wisc. Nisc. 1,537 Minn. 920 Iowa 725 Mo. 387	ED MONTHLY MI : May : April: :_1947:_1948: lion pounds 105 91 549 479 365 479 576 4473 1,771 1,432 896 782 739 519 435 362	1948 _ 1948 _ 102 : 544 : 568 : 1,772 : 679 : 148	N.Car. S.Car. Tenn. Okla. Mont. Idaho Utah Wash.	y av. 37-46 127 52 200 286 74 133 62 226 161	: May : : 191,7 : Million r 11,2 55 235 259 70 13,7	April 1948 counds	<u>: _ 1948 </u>
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ESTIMAT: May av. 1937-46 Mil N.J. Penna. 1488 Ind. 111. 557 Mich. 522 Wisc. 1,537 Minn. 920 Iowa 725 Mo. 387 N.Dak. Kansas 337	ED MONTHLY MI : May : April: : 1947: 1948: 105 91 549 479 365 299 576 473 1,771 1,432 896 782 739 519 435 362 224 152 324 250	1948 - 1948 - 1948 - 542 - 568 - 1,772 - 679 - 448 - 208 - 305	State 19 N.Car. S.Car. Tenn. Okla. Mont. Idaho Utah Wash. Oreg. Calif. Other States	127 200 286 74 133 62 226 161 510	: May : : 1947 : Million r 142 55 235 259 70 137 66 230 153 589 3.4444	April 1948 50unds 132 52 190 203 52 115 58 184 126 7547 23894	1948 145 56 228 252 67 138 65 221 145 581 3355
ESTIMAT: May av. 1937-46 Mil N.J. Penna. 1488 Ind. 340 Ill. 557 Mich. 522 Wisc. 1,537 Minn. 920 Iowa 725 Mo. N.Dak. 387 N.Dak.	ED MONTHLY MI : May : April: : 1947: 1948: lion pounds 105 91 549 299 365 451 576 451 5771 1,432 896 782 739 519 435 362 224 152 324 250 175 159	1948 _ 1948 _ 102	State 19 N.Car. S.Car. Tenn. Okla. Mont. Idaho Utah Wash. Oreg. Calif. Other States United States	y av. 37-46 127 52 200 286 74 133 62 226 161 510 3,396 1,519	: May : : 19147 : Million y 142	April 1948 20unds 132 52 190 203 52 115 58 184 126	<u>: _ 1948 </u>

CROP REPORT as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., Juno 10, 1948 June 1, 1948
3:00 P.M. (F.D.T.)

CRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Grain and concentrates fed on June 1 to milk cows in herds kept by crop

correspondents averaged 3.66 pounds per cow for the United States, almost 10. percent lower than the 4.04 pounds fed on June 1 a year ago. This compares with the 3.56, 4.11 and 3.30 pounds fed on June 1 of 1946, 1945, and 1944. The feeding rate, though not so high as last year, reflects a willingness to feed milk cows liberally even though the May milk - feed price ratio was the least favorable for feeding in eleven years and the butterfat - feed price ratio the least favorable of any of the last 8 years, except 1947. The amount fed per cow on June 1 dropped 1.8 pounds from the 5.46 pounds fed on April 1, slightly less than the decline in feeding rate for this period in 1947 and 1946. Lateness of pastures, in some areas and local shortages of hay and other roughage at the end of a long winter feeding season tended to hold up the rate of grain feeding in some northern areas.

By regions, the quantity of grain and other concentrates fed to milk cows on June 1 was about equal to that of a year earlier in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Western States, somewhat higher in the South Central States where pastures this year were furnishing less feed, but was substantially lower in the North Central States. The drop was particularly sharp in Minnesota and Iowa where the rate of feeding was off about 30 percent from a year earlier, and in Michigan where it was a fourth less than on June 1, 1947.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks in the United States laid 5,992,000,000 eggs in May, 2 percent less than in May last year, but 7 percent above the 1937-46 average. A 3 percent decrease in layers was partially offset by a 1 percent increase in the rate of lay. Egg production was below that of last year in all parts of the country, except the North Atlantic and Wostorn States where production was up 1 and 3 percent respectively. Aggregate egg. production for the first 5 months of this year, for the country as a whole, was 27,450,000,000 eggs, 2 percent less than for this period last year, but 13 percent above average.

Egg production per layer during May was 18.2 eggs, a new high for the month. This rate compares with 18.0 a year ago and an average of 17.3 eggs. The rate of lay was at record levels in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic States and Western. Average egg production per layer during the first 5 months of this year was 75.7 eggs compared with 75.5 last year and the average 10-year average of 68.8 eggs,

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 329,651,000 layers in May, a decrease of 3 percent from May last year, but 2 percent above average. Numbers of layers were below those of last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and Western States. Decreases ranged from 3 percent in the East North Central to 8 percent in the South Atlantic States. Layers increased 2 percent in the West and were about the same as a year ago in the North Atlantic States. The decrease in layers from May 1 to June 1 was 5.8 percent compared with 4.7 percent last year and an average of 5.5 percent.

There were 490,969,000 young chickens of this year's hatching on farms June 1, about 14 percent less than a year ago and 12 percent below average. These are the smallest young chicken holdings on June 1 since 1940. During May farmers increased their young chicken holdings by 127 million, about 6 percent less than was added during May last year. Holdings on June 1 were less than a year ago in all parts

CROP REPORT as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948 June 1, 1948 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.

of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 3 percent in the South Atlantic. 9 percent in the West, 11 percent in the East North Central and South Central States, 14 percent in the North Atlantic and 22 percent in the West North Central States.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JUNE 1 (Thousands)

Year	North	E. North Central	: W. North : Central :	South : Atlantic:	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1937-46	63,774	115,332	168,560	58,089	112,675	40,277	558,531
1947	73,988	117,568	183,353	54,961	101,629		571,776
1948	63,303	104,123	143,052	53,204	90,684		490,969

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May averaged 41.5 cents per dozen, the highest May price of record, compared with 40.7 cents a year ago and a 1937-46 average of 24.0 cents. Egg prices declined 1.1 cents per dozen during the month ending May 15, compared with a decrease of O.l cents last year and an average seasonal increase of 0.3 cents. Shell egg markets were steady to firm during May. Receipts continued liberal although they have passed the seasonal peak. The intostorage rate of movement was above average. Total storage stocks are above last year, but well below average.

Farmers received an average of 28.5 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-May, the top May price of record, compared with 27.9 cents a year ago and an average of 19.4 cents. Live poultry markets during hay were comparatively steady. Prices were irregular but a slight upward trend was in evidence. Receipts were variable but generally ample.

Turkey prices of May 15 averaged 37.3 cents por pound live weight, another record high May price. This compares with 29.3 cents a year ago and an average of 21.5 cents. Turkey markets were firm in May on both live and dressed turkeys. Fresh receipts were light but increasing. Storage stocks were sharply reduced and limited offerings were closely held.

The mid-May cost of feed for a United States farm poultry ration was \$4.64 per 100 pounds, the highest for the month in 25 years of record. This compares wit \$3.86 a year ago and the 10-year average of \$2.32. The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships of May 15 were considerably less favorable than a year ago or the 10-year average. However, the turkey-feed ratio was more favorable than a year ago but less favorable than average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948

June 1: 1948 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

WINTER WHEAT								
	. Acreage		Yield per acre	?Production				
	Harvested	For :	: Indi-					
State	:Average:	harvest Averag	e: cated	:Average : : cated				
,	:1937-46: 1947	: 1948 : 1937-4		,:1937-46: 1947 :June 1,				
			<u>: : 1948</u> _					
	Thousand acres		Bushels	Thousand bushels				
N.Y.	291 383	433 24.6	24.0 26.0	7,177 9,192 11,258				
N.J.	57 75	81 22:4	25.0 23.5	1,272 1,875 1,904				
Pa.	898 929	964 20.4	24.0 22.0	18,458 22,296 21,208				
Ohio	1,958 2,179	2,288 21.9	22.5 24.5	42,956 49,028 56,056				
Ind.	1,452 1,557	1,760 18.5	23.9 22.5	26,966 35,811 39,600				
Ill.	1,584 1,320	1,636 18.2	21.5 21.0	29,474 28,380 34,356				
Miche	825 1,192	1,395 22.5	25.0 26.0	18,706 29,800 36,270				
Wis.	42 38		21.5 20.0	769 817 760				
Minn.	163 101	78. 18 . 5	19.5 15.0	2,992 1,970 1,170				
Iowa	286 154	294 19.2	20.5 19.0	5,389 3,157 5,586				
Mo.	1,608 1,321	1,785 14.7	18.5 19.0	23,576 24,438 33,915				
S.Dak.	170 354	299 13.3	18.5 14.0	2,387 6,549 4,186				
Nebr.	3,124 4,252	3,977 17.0	21.0 16.5	53,442 89,292 65,620				
Kans.	11,617, 14,855	12,308 14.5	19.3 13.0	167,718 286,702 160,004				
Del.	67. 67	70 19.1	21.0 20.0	1,281 1,407 1,400				
Md.	369 370	388 19.6	21.0 20.0	7,246 7,770 7,760				
Va.	514 487	507 15.6	17.5 18.0	8,024 8,522 9,126				
W. Va.	106 86	87 16.2	20.5 21.0	1,700 1,763 1,827 6,567 8,449 6,987				
N.C.	460 497	411 14.3	17.0 17.0					
S.C.	214 264	232 12.8	16.5 13.0	2,735 4,356 3,016				
Ga.	183 240	215 11,5	14.0 12.5	2,102 3,360 2,688 6,072 5,184 5,445				
Ky. Tenn.	394 324	330 15.2	16.0 16.5	6,072 5,184 5,445 4,883 5,190 5,408				
Ala.	376 346 12 10	373 13.1	15.0 14.5	163 155 188				
Miss.	12 10 <u>1</u> / 9 20	13 13,2 12 <u>1</u> /25,2	15.5 14.5 23.0 22.0	1/ 222 460 264				
Ark.	41 24	28 11,4	23.0 22.0 15.5 16.0	468 372 448				
Okla.	4,756 6,757	6,791 13,4	15.5 12.0	63,680 104,734 81,492				
Tex.	3,952 7,310	6,142 11.6	17.0 9.0	45,686 124,270 55,278				
Mont.	1,176 1,347	1,434 19.6	17.0 21.5	23,626 22,899 30,831				
Idaho	657 840	840 25.7	26.5 25.5	16,973 22,260 21,420				
Wyo.	130 218	228 16.9	21.5 16.5	2,376 4,687 3,762				
Colo.	1,108 2,404	2,432 17.4	23.5 19.5	20,220 56,494 47,424				
N.Mex.	266 629	328 11.1	14.5 8.5	2,951 9,120 2,788				
Ariz.	31 28	28 21.8	21.0 21.0	684 588 588				
Utah	196 256	278 20.0	22.0 19.5	3,945 5,632 5,421				
Nev.	5 6	6 28.0	27.0 25.0	131 162 150				
Wash.	1,319 2,074	2,451 28.0	.25.0 31.0	37,572 51,850 75,981				
Oreg.	635 737	766 24.7.	23.0 30.0	15,777 16,951 22,980				
Calif.	676 _ 729_	745 18.2	16.5 17.0	12,283 _ 12,028 _12,665				
U.S.	41,724 54,780	52,471 16.6	19.5 16.7	688,606-1,067,970 877,230				
1/ Short-	time average.	part and their state and the can	هوسدر پیشق اسیفی سید سیده سیده سیده سیده سیده	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

CROP REPORT as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948 June 1, 1948 3:00 P.H. (E.D.T.)

RYE

					1(11)						
	Acreage	· Yiel	d per	acre	Pr	oductio	on	:Stocks	n farms	June	ī
	: for									:	
State	:harvest	:Average:	1947	:June 1,	:Average:	1947 :	June 1,	:Average:	1947	:1948	,
		:1937-46:			:1937-46:					:	
	Thous.										
	acres		Bushel	S		Т	housand	bushels			
N.Y.	15	_	19.0		296	285	270		10		17
N.J.	14	_	18.0		270	270	238		21	•	27
Pa.	17		15.5		746	279	255		20		47
Ohio	22		17.0		872	510	374		. 7		87
Ind.	70	13.0	14.0	14.0	1,411	840	980	192	31		76
111.	63	12.7	14.0	13.0	874	798	819	115	12		40
Mich.	71	13.4	16.0	15.0	1,022	1,120	1,065	243	47.		101
Wis.	75	11.4	11.5	11.0	2,059	1,000	825	717	74		120
Minn.	222	13.7	15.0	12.0	4,180	2,460	2,664	1,295	46		123
Iowa	18	_	15.0	•	876	255	252		26		26
Mo.	42		13.0		524	468	546		26		23
N. D.	410	-	13.5		6 , 765	4,360	4,920	•	65		262
S.D.	348		14.0		6,681	4,858	3,828		76		632
Nebr.	. 218	11.1	9.0		4,138	2,592	2,180		107		285
Kans	. 46		11.0		912	627	483		14		50
Del.	18		12.5		170	238	243		2		1
Md.	18		14.5		255	276	261				6
Va.	23		14.5		508	392	356		20		43
W.Va.			12.0		66	36	40		3		3
N.C.	23		14.0		422	336	322		12		24
S.C.	10	_	11.0	8.5	167	132	85		3.		5 2
Ga.	5 26		9.0	8.5	130 285	54 5 1 8	42 364		10		21
Ky. Tenn.	21		14.0 10.5	14.0 10.5	380	273	220		15		19
Okla.	40		10.0	9.5	787	480	380		13		29
Tex.	49		10.0		152	350	441				35
Mont.	28		13.0		434	507	336		26		56
Idaho	4		17.0	15.0	80	85	60		6		3
Wyo.	9		11.0	9.0	186	77	81		8		12
Colo.	41		10.0	8.5	741	470	348		52		40
N. Mex			11.5	9.0	7 8	58	36		2		3
Utah	6		10.0	9.0	68	80	54		2		4
Nash.	18		10.5	13.0	239	168	234		6		10
Oreg.	36		14.0	14.0	496	560	504	92	81		90
Calif	15	11.9	11.0	14.0	129	165	210	2	2		2

2,048 12.1 12.8 11.9 37,398 25,977 24,316 9,702 854 2,324

CROP REPORT as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

June 1, 1948

June 10, 1948 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.) CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 1,	.1948		anamasianamanamanamanamanamanamanamanamanamana	งกับการการการการการการการการการการการการการก	<u> </u>	Te the tree to the termination of the termination o
	ALL S	SPRING WH	EAT		OATS	
	:	roduction		:	Production	
State			: Indicated :	Average :	1947	Indicated
	: _1937-46_ :	1947	:June 1.1948 1/:	1937-46_:	1947	June 1,1948_1/
			Thousand			
Maine					2 625	2,876
N.H.			and affirm	3,458	2,625 224	273
Vt.	made to the		фр. 1 fmф 8 — f	254	810	1,170
Mass.	gang quak			1,556 184	252	
R.I.			; , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	34	33	266 6'5
Conn.			منام	164	175	225
N.Y.	85	80		24,351	13,338	21,112
N.J.		00	76		1,000	1,035
Pa.				1,349	19,865	25,080
Ohio	that third			25,705	19,005	47,234
Ind.				42,140 43,802	34,320	53,352
Ill.	281	144		135,760		A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR
Mich.	201	T+++	76	49,534	117,00 <i>5</i> 38,1 <i>5</i> 0	143,893
Wis.	849	1,976		99,090	120,873	56,012
Minn.	22,517	18,663	2,295	164,029	163,332	127,170
Iowa	: 264	: 95	18,686	194,406	180,609	191,412 214,305
Mo.	, 2014	.: 22	, 80	46,641	30,107	50,280
N. Dak.	118,264	146,038	148,560	57,784	61,902	69,690
S. Dak.	31,331	47,079		71,558	95,511	97,770
Nebr.	1,225	1,008	50,792 960	50,931	62,672	55 , 320.
Kans.		7-	960	36,022	40,455	30,804
Del.	ۇ چىمىنى	: مين		116	160	168
Md.		منون	-	1,125	1,216	1,288
Va.	شوب	To a second		3,061	3,456	4,094
W. Va.		, , page-a		1,766	1,910	1,806
N.C.		<u>.</u>	and and	7,593	11,623	9,680
S.C.			ent une	14,505	19,630°	14,352
Ga.		-		12,331	16,100	13,167
Fla.	0.00 0.00			355	600	384
Ky.		-		1,883	2,415	1,932
Tenn.		'	•	3,608	6,095	5,149
Ala.		-		4,199	5,083	5,083
Miss.	-	*****	77	8,678	12,480	10,050
Ark.				6,736	9,641	10,598
La.				2,756	3,348	3,360
Okla.				26,927	33,276	18,552
Tex.				34,370	31,248	17,356
Mont.	36,040	41,426	53,632	11,924	10,478	11,116
Idaho	11,476	15,675	15,689	7,175	7,568	6,464
Mao.	1,410	1,443	1,040	3,769	5,049	3,460
Colo.	3,078	2,558	1,862	5,412	6,900	5,712
N.Mex	. 288	, 300	325	864	798	1,034
Ariz.		- 1	bund	249	336	330
Utah	2,084	2,450	2,349	1,781	2,112	1,470
Nev.	329	450	.432	268	328	336
Wash.	18,710	12,900	12,489	7,558	6,812	6,552
Oreg.	5,291	4,664	5 , 8 <i>5</i> 2	9,434	10,132	9,072
Calif.				4,620	4,860	5.301
<u>U.S.</u>	254,017	296,949	315.195	1,231,814	1,215,970_	1.357.210
I) Based	on prospective	planted	acreage reported	in March.		

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C., as of CROP REPORTING, BOARD June 10, 1948

June 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY

State							
Maine 110 112 112 18 19 22 18.		:	Production		: _ Stocks on	farms_June	1:
Maine	State	Average			: Average :		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Maine 110 112 112 118 19 22 Vt. 120 19 28 18 11 20 Vt. 120 19 28 Vt. 14 42 28 Vt. 14 44 42 28 Vt. 14 42 28 Vt. 14 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44			1947 :			1947	: 1948
Maine 110 112 112 18 19 22 Vt. 120 19 28 18 11 12 2 N.Y. 120 19 28 18 11 12 2 N.Y. 3,178 2,184 2,496 609 693 480 N.J. 203 396 406 14 42 28 Pa. 3,357 4,059 3,680 349 473 528 Ohio 793 390 572 86 50 78 Ind. 1,186 520 450 103 78 78 Ill. 2,681 656 810 404 50 33 Mich. 5,154 3,450 4,064 1,016 1,108 586 Wis. 14,783 5,862 7,680 3,330 604 235 Minn. 37,922 25,838 30,492 9,013 2,551 2,196 Iowa 6,430 799 868 1,149 20 88 1,149 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10		· :			. <u></u> .		·
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948 June 1, 1948 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Condition June 1

			Cond	ition Jur	e l			
State	All h	ay Clove	r and :	Alfalfa	hay Wi	ild hay	Pastur	e
20200	Average:	1948 Averag	e: 1948.	Average:	1948 Aver	age: 1948	Average :	1948
State Maine N.H. Vt. Mass. R.I. Conn. N.Y. N.J. Pa. Ohio Ind. Ill. Mich. Wis. Minn. Iowa Mo. N.Dak. S.Dak. Nebr. Kans. Del. Md. Va.	Average: _:1937=46: 89 89 91 88 86 86 85 79 82 81 81 84 83 85 81 84 81 75 76 77 79 82 78 75	2 : timoth 1948: 1937=44 92 90 92 99 94 95 88 89 97 93 87 90 85 88 80 87 81 88 84 89 84 89 84 89 84 80 82 81 84 85 84 79 88 81 84 82 84 79 75 71 80 83 92 82 83 92 82 83 92 83 89 74	r and : 1948	Alfalfa	hay William No. 1948 Aver 1948 1937 88 96 98 96 98 96 97 88 87 88	age: 1948; 7-46: 1948;	Average: 1937-46_; 1937-46_; 85 87 91 85 83 86 87 82 85 87 88 86 87 87 75 76 75 79 81 82 81	91 96 91 96 91 90 91 90 91 90 88 89 90 86 80 82 88 81 71 80 93 90 90
Va. W.Va. N.C. S.C. Ga. Fla. Ky. Tenn. Ala. Miss. Ark. La. Okla. Tex.	77 80 74 74 73 81 78 76 77 80 79	89 74 86 78 81 80 73 68 63 82 82 68 78 73 76 77 84 80 1/78 81 76	84 87 70 84 65 71 80 77	80 83 82 80 87 85 80 82 83 80 75 82	93		81 80 80 74 77 72 85 82 79 79 85 80 78	
Mont. Idaho Wyo. Colo. N.Mex. Ariz.	75 82 86 88 86 82 87	89 85 84 86 82 90 89 89 89	89 90 88 96 91 78	84 85 88 84 84 86	88 81 85 88 82 88 88 86 73 70 84 78	89 81 82 90	79 88 87 83 71	89 90 73 82 76
Utah Nev. Wash. Oreg. Calif. U.S.	83 81 87 86 84 - 82	91 80 87 67 79 88 88 92 87 85 86 83 83	78 90 87 93 - 92 - 84	81 78 87 86 86	88 85 91 84 88 82	95 ⁴ 82 60 88 88 88 92	84 87 88 87 82	71 81 62 90 94 83
		oz83_ rage.	84	- 23-	8579	81	82	<u> </u>
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CROP REPORT as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948

CROP REPORTING BOARD 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APRICOTS.	AND	CALIFORNIA	PLUMS	AND	PRINES

CROP			Production	<u>1/ </u>	
AND	: Averago	1 945	: 1946	: 1947	: Indicated
	STATE : 1937-46	:	:	:	: 1948
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
		-010	Company States	***************************************	
			Fresh Basis		
APRICOTS:		-			
California	216,300	159,000	306,000	165,000	261,000
Washington	18,080	22,500	27,300	28,000	22,400
Utah	5,305	10,000	5,400	4,500	7,900
3 States	239,685	191,500	338,700	197,500	291,300
PLUNS:					
California	75,100	71,000	100,000	74,000	69,000
		,			
			Dry Basis	2/	
PRUNES:		*****	21,7 20315	~/	
California	206,000	226,000	213,000	201,000	198,000
Carriornia	200,000	000,000	210,000	201,000	130,000

I/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1945, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons):

Apricots, Utah, 550; Plums, California, 1,000.
2/ In California the drying ratio is approximately 2½ lb. of fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried.

MISCELLANEOUS			e
CROP	Cond	ition June 1	
AND :	Average	1947	1948
STATE :	1937-46	: :	1340
PLUIS:		Percent	
Michigan	59	81	52
PRUNES:			
Idaho	68	86	5 7
Washington, all	63	74	56
Eastern Washington	76	82	64
Western Washington	52	48	30
Oregon, all	54	28	46
Eastern Oregon	71	72	73
Western Oregon	51	19	40
CRAPES:	0.4	00	0.4
California, all Wine varieties	84 85	90 8 7	84 .
Table varieties	83	. 89	83
Raisin varieties	84	91	84 ` 84 `
OTHER CROPS:	0.1	0.2	04
California:			
Figs	83	86	80
Olives	76	58	89 :
Almonds	61	66	,60
Walnuts **	76 .	77	<u>1</u> /77
Washington: Filberts	2/67	70	47
Oregon:	_	10	41
Filberts	2/78	77	73 •
Florida:			

59 1/1948 walmit production in Calif. indicated to be 60,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 59,000 tons produced in 1947 and 63,000 tons in 1946. 24 -

CROP REPORT as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948 June 1, 1948 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEACHES

Production I/										
State	Average 1937-46	1	946	-;	1947		icated 948			
The last tree tree tree tree tree tree			1,000 bi	shels			,,,			
N.H.	14	**********	5		22		19			
Mass.	54		70		85		66			
R.I.	16		15		13		15			
Conn	128		154		160		168			
N,Y.	1,377		1,682		1,440		1,218			
N.J.	1,349		1,776		1,617		1,300			
Pa.	1,960		2,226		1,920		2,124			
Ohio	875		553		1,020		936			
Ind.	385		519		725		549			
Ill.	1,494		1,529		2/ 2,413		1,400			
Mich.	3,319		5,100		4,300		3,472			
Mo •	676		1,098		1,288		677			
Kans.	76		154		12		95			
Del.	395		408		171		314			
Md.	539		646		425		. 550·			
Va.	1,480		2,640		2/ 1,680		1,240			
W.Va.	514		583		388		600			
N.C.	2,131		3,160		2,905		1,686			
S.C.	3,151		5,994				3,320			
Ga.	5,037		5,628		2/ 6,630 2/ 5,810		3,280			
Fla.	89		96		64		84			
Ky∙	707		672		783		634			
Tenn.	1,004	٠.	540		1,209		465			
Ala.	1,388	•	1,250		1,525		1,225			
Miss.	856		868		854		8ì2 .			
Ark.	2,190		2,479		2,220		2,263			
La.	293		. 293		270		290			
Okla.	464		598		464		. 258			
Tex.	1,698		1,856		1,696		961			
Idaho	262		285		357		312			
Colo	1,816		1,985		2,106		1,869			
N.Mex.	180		360		94		.74			
Utah	650		700		933		875			
Wash.	2,081		2,700		2,817		2,080			
Oreg.	547		729		851		604			
Calif., All	27,373	2	/37,086		2/33,336		32,419			
Clingstone 3/	16,776		/23,085		2/21,377	•	21,085			
Freestone	10,597	2	14,001		11,959		11,334			
Other States 4/	158		206							
U.S.	66,725		86,643		82,603		68,254			
I/For some States	in certain ye	ars, pro		includ	les some qua	ntities		sted		

on account of economic conditions. In 1946 and 1947, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1946 New York, 84; California Clingstone, 42; 1947-

New York, 72; Ill. 50; Mich. 50; Virginia, 50; South Carolina, 362; Georgia, 100; Idaho, 14; California Freestone, 250. 2/ Includes the following quantities harvested out not utilized due to abnormal cullage (1,000 bu.): 1946—California Clingstone, 250; 1947—Illinois, 30; Virginia, 67; South Carolina, 180; Georgia, 181; California Clingstone, 84. 3/ Mainly for canning. 4/ "Other States" totals include Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada. Estimates of peach production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

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CROP REPORT
as of
June 1,1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948 3:00 F.M. (E.D.T.)

PEARS

Preduction 1/									
State	: Average : 1937-46	1946	1947	Indicated					
	<u>. </u>	Thousand bush	nels						
Mass.	49	44	73	72 .					
Conn.	56	42	48	43					
N.Y. :	94 6	693	960	835 .					
Pa。	415	345	·2.62	290					
Ohie	368	135	229	160					
Ind.	198	142	154	144					
Ill.	431	270	4Ó2	3 25					
Mich.	916	696	650	350					
Mo.	266	148	216	167					
Kans.	106	90	99	124					
Va.	327	353	280	196					
W.Va.	99	104	46	94					
N.C.	302	299	298	213					
S.C.	132	126	127	95 .					
Ga.	379	396	385	324 .					
Fla.	158	207	194	204					
Ky.	193	1 15	134	111					
Tenn.	223	130	1.83	111					
Ala.	306	343	288	280					
Miss.	342	347	350	. 385					
Ark.	177	195	, 204	201					
La.	187	235	207	219					
Okla.	156	157	209	160					
Tex.	394	407	402	214					
Idaho Colo.	60	64	70	68					
Utah	179 14 9	" 87 115	232	162					
Washington, All		8,890	205	135					
Bartlett	7,056 5,156	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8,305	6,926					
Other	1,900	6,750 2,140	6,156	4,851					
Oregon, All	4,314	6,120	2,149	2,075					
Bartlett'	1,775	2,335	5,724 1,975	4,998					
Other	2,539	3,785	3,749	1,800 3,198					
California, All	11,038	12,918	14,376	10,043					
Bartlett'	9,663	11,168	12,334	8,751					
Other	1,375	1,750	2,042	1,292					
Other States 2/	300	244							
U.S.	30,222	34,447	35,312	27,599					

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1947, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): New York, 19; Illinois, 30: Washington Bartlett, 185; Other 86.

^{2/ &}quot;Other States" totals include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Dexico, Arizona, and Nevada. Estimates of pear production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

CROP REPORT as of

Oreg.

Calif ,

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948

1,400 29,080 2/29,800 22,900

2,200 22,305 12,200 21,700

26,860 28,000 24,400

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

25,178 2/25,600

				CHERKI					
	: Swe	et varieti	es	Sou	r varie	ties	: A1	I variet	ies _
	: P	roduction	17	$\nabla = -P_{r}$	oduction	n-17	- Pr	oduction	_1/
State		: 1947 :I							Indicated
	:1938-46	1947	1948 :	1938-46:	1947	1948	:1937-46	i: 1947	1.948
		Tons			Tons			Tons	
N.Y.	2,078	2,200	2,000	17,256	14,800	19,500	19,575	17,000	21,500
Pa.	1,522	900	700	5,689	4.600		7,340	5,500	5,700
Ohio	511		210	2,770	2.120		3,402	2,400	1,970
Micho	3,089	4,000	3,900	34,722	•	52,500	38,190	53,500	56,400
Wis.		3	•	10,922	•	15,300	10,890	9,000	15,300
5 Easter	n			-					
States	7,200	7,380	6,810	71,359	80,020	94,060	79,397	87,400	100,870
Monte	230	2/1,120	1,190	286	410	420	498	2/1,530	1,610
Idaho	2,196	$\frac{7}{2}/2,380$	2.780	572	680	740	2,651		
Colos	400	490	490	3,407		4,620	3 ,7 76.	4,450	5,110
Utah	3,256	3,500	3,600	2,244	3,200	3,300	5,200	6,700	6,900

20,767 10,800 27,444 28,000 7 Western
 States
 79,471
 71,890
 73,460
 14,204
 13,850
 12,680
 90,370
 85,740
 86,140

 12 States
 86,670
 79,270
 80,270
 85,562
 93,870
 106,740
 169,767
 173,140
 187,010

21,500

19,500

24,400

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage (tons): Montana Sweet, 3C; Idaho Sweet, 50: Washington Sweet, 1,000; Sour, 590.

CONDITION JUNE 1/ OF ALL EARLY POTATOES 2/, 19 STATES

		Stat		Average 1937-46		1947	<u>:</u>	19	948		
•	·		 	roma (Sous) desses, and		Percent	· Bagge enem (Prog				_
	N.J.			3/86.	-	. 81			88	. ^	
	Mo.	, L		84,	•	. 74			82		
	Kans.			85		85			91		
	Del.		 	3/85		84			79		
	Md.		 •	3/86		85			89		
	Va. N.C.			79		71			92		
	S.C.	•	» -	78. 72		. 7 8 80			90 55		
	Ga			74		77			55 63	:	
	Fla.			74		61			6 5		
٠.	Ку•	-		83		82			81		
	Tenn.			81	•	87			69		
	Ala.		 	75 %		70			78		
	Miss.		1.	76	4.1 is	3 de 1 1 81	***		7 8	,	
	Arko	•		73		84			84 .		4.7
	La.			72	7.5 %	63			78		
	Okla.			71	1.30 4	79			79		
	Tex. Calif.			68		-83			76		- ' -
,	19 Sta		 	- 88 - 7 7 -		$-\frac{87}{78}$			88 82	- ئــ ر	<u> </u>
	T 3 D 08	LUES.	 	'					<u>ه ب</u>		

1/Condition reported as of June 1.or at time of harvest. 2/For all States except Mo., & Kans., condition relates to all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1. Condition for Mo. & Kans., relates to the commercial early crop only. 3/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT - as of June 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1948 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND		Produ	ction 1/	: Condition June 1 : (new crop) 1/			
STATE **	Average 1936-45		1.740	Indic. 1947	:Average:	1947	1948
		Thous	and boxes		I	Percent	
ORANGES:		- Name of the Original Property of the Origina					
California, all	46,532	44,010	53,530	47,100	82	78	86
Navels & 'Misc. 2/	18,203	17,680	19,670	19,100	82	74	88
Valencias	28,329	26,330	33,860	28,000	82	81	84
Florida, all	33,030	49,800	3/53,700	56,000	69	64	69
Early & Midseason	18,125	25,400	3/30,500	31,000	4/69	65	70
Valencias ·	14,905	24,400	23,200	25,000	$\frac{7}{4}/69$	62	69
Texas, all 2/	2,942	4,800	5,000	5,800	74	7 6	66
Early & Midseason	1,722	2,880		3,480	107 500	76	66
Valencias	1,220	1,920			140 000	75	65
Arizona, all 2/	697	1,210		760	7 6	58	72
Navels & Misc.	327	570		480		50	72
Valencias	371	640	600			65	73
Louisiana, all 2/	288	330	410	300	74	74	73
5 States 5/	83,488	100,150	113.840	109,960	- 7 7	72	78
Total Early & Midseason 6/	38,664	46,860	54,330	54,360			
Total Valencias	44,824		59,510	55,600		800 StD	
TANGERINES:			;				
Florida	3,190	4.200	3/4,700	3,900	62	61	60
All oranges and tangerines:		_ ~ ~ ~					
5 States 5/	86.678	104.350	118,540	113.860	\$e73 CMB	ts#	00 Top
GRAPEFRUIT:	- ~'						
Florida, all	22,830	32,000	3/29,000	31,000	61	64	60
Seedless	8,840		3/14,000	14,000	4/66	65	63
Other	13,990		3/15,000	17,000	4/60	·64	58
Texas, all	16,121		7/23,300	24,000	- 66	72	55
Arizona, all	3,031		7/4,100	3,000	7 6 '	72	68
California, all	2,611	3,350	3,120	2,860	78	· 79	83
Desert Valleys	1,115			940	4/80	73	79
Other	1,496	2,130		1,920	4 /80 ·	82	86
4 States 5/	44,593	63,450		60.860	65	- 68 -	60
LEMONS:							
	12,186	14,450	13,800	12,700	77	78	79
LIMES:						•	
Florida 5/	135	200	170	190	66	· 68	7€
June 1 forecast of 1948 crop							
Fla. Limes			144g	210			

Fla. Limes

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the Tollowing year. In Calif. picking usually extends from about Oct.l to Dec.31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct.l and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Production includes the following quantities in 1946 not harvested on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes): Oranges, Florida Early and Midseason, 900; Tangerines, Florida, 800; Grapefruit, Florida Seedless, 800; Other, 1,800. 4/Short-time average. 5/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys, 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb. Calif. lemons, 79 lb; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/In Calif. and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous 7/ Production includes the following excessive quantities not utilized on account of economic conditions; Tex., 500,000 boxes; Ariz., 923,000 boxes (480,000 boxes unharvested and 443,000 boxes fumped).

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CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C., as of CROP REPORTING BOARD June 10, 1948

June 1, 1948 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.) ### STATE | ST special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U. S., crop reporters only.

Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and concentrates.

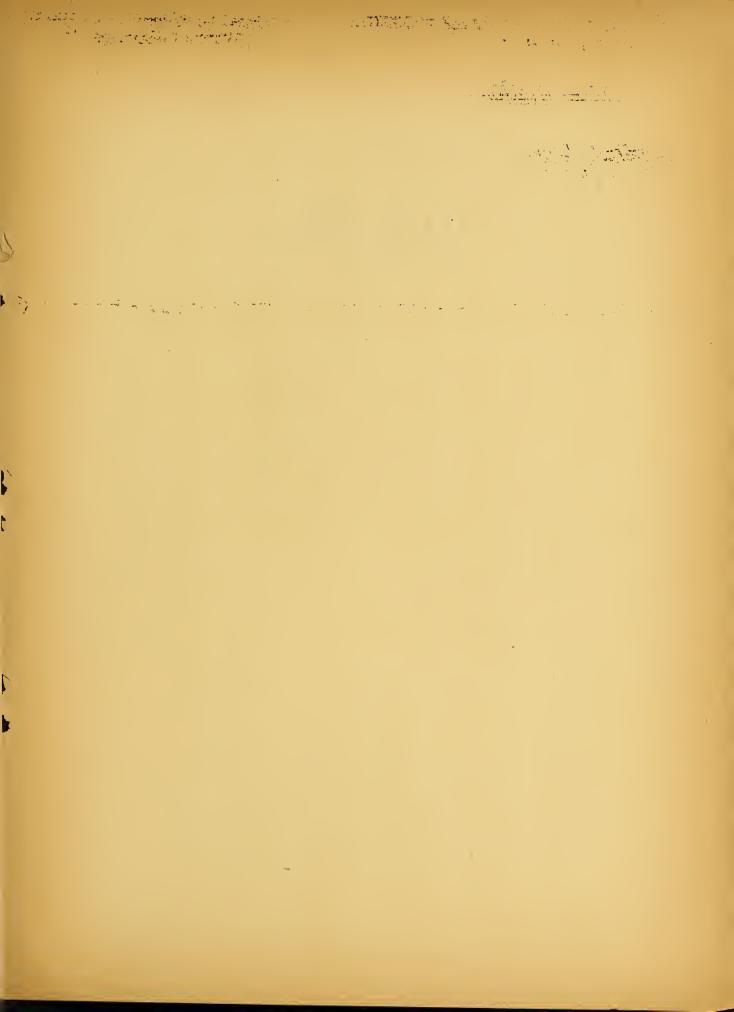
CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C., as of CROP REPORTING BOARD June 10, 1948

June 1, 1948 5:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

		A.	AY EGG	PRODUCTION	1 .	*		
State	: Number	of layers on :	Eggs	per - :	Tot	al eggs	produced	
and	:_ hand	during May _:_	100 la	yers_ :	During I	way :	JanIfa;	y_incl
Division	<u>: 1947</u>		1947_	<u>: _ 1948:</u>	1947_ :			1948
		housands		mber			ions	
Me.	1,750	1,5944	1,838	1,807	. :32	29	169	
N.H. Vt.	1,736	1,702 725	1,736 2,052	1,767	30 14	30 14	3.64 74	161 . 73
Mass.	3,860	3,772	1.869	1,968 1,953	72	74	387	383
R.I	437	400	1,869 1,872	2,003	14 72 8	8	42	40
Conn.		2,116	1,817	1,730	46	37	234	
N.Y.	10,745	11,692	1,872	1,848	201			1,057
N.J. Pa.	7,494 1 <u>6,464</u>	7,395 <u>16,489</u>	1 857	1,869 1,860	136 306	138 <u>3</u> 07	668 1,470	656
N. Atl.	45,705	45,885	1,849	1,859_	- · <u>845</u> -	<u>507</u> -	4,228	4,245
Ohio ·	14,478	14,178	1.888	1.885	$-\frac{1}{273}$	$-\frac{365}{267}$	1,233	1,269
Ind.	14,478 12,332	12,182	7 0/1	1,941	239	236	1.066	1,091
Ill. Mich.	17.158	16,078 8,884	1,807	1,848	. 3 10 177	297 163	1,389 779	1,349 763
Wis.	14.294	14,490	1.761	1,885 1,941 1,848 1,835 1,835	252	266	1,177_	1,184
E. N. Cent.	9,614 14,294 67,876	65,812	1,807 1,841 1,761 1,843 1,869	1,867	1,251	1,229	5,644	5,656
Minn.	22,682	22,188	1,869	1.,903	424	422	1,998	1,959
Iowa .	26.411	26,280	1.848	1,857	488	488	2,222	2,250
Mo. N. Dak.	17,682	16,374	1,903 1,857 1,916	1,953	336 76	320 71	1,468	1,423
S. Dak.	7,194	3,723 7,428	1,916	1,910 1,934	138	1.44		585
Nebr.	11,974	10,854	1,916 1,931	1,866	229	203	1,032	.948
Kans.	12,511	11,907	1,931	1 <u>,</u> 8 <u>9</u> 7	$-\frac{242}{1}$	<u> 226</u> .	1,129_	_1,024_
W. N. Cent.	_ ~ ~ ~ ~	$\frac{98}{5752}$	1,885 1,683	1,898	$-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$	1,874	8,732	8.461
Del. Md.	794 3,09 4	772 3,011	1,872	1,876 1,807	13 58	14 54	65 251	66 246
Va.	7,697	6,900	1,775	1,782	136	123	626	
W.Va.	3,008	2,389	1,934	1,885	58	54	240	231
N.C. S.C.	7,042 2,823-	6,676 2,786	1,651	1,655 1,407	125 40	110 39	532 173	473 163
Ga.	2,823- 5,508	4,940	1,410	1,407 1,600	- 78	70 .	318	305
Fla	<u></u>	<u>_ 1,802</u>	1,631 1,420 1,410 1,531 1,651	1.1600_	$ \frac{25}{2}$	<u>29</u> 49 <u>3</u>	116_	
S. At 1	- <u>32,222</u> - 7,913	$ \frac{29}{7}, \frac{776}{232}$ $ -$	$\frac{1}{1}, \frac{651}{617}$	1,656	$\frac{533}{144}$	$-\frac{493}{132}$	_2,3 <u>1</u> 9_	_2,1 <u>83</u> _
Ky. Tenn.	7,392	7,376	1,817 1,640	1,823	121	119.	533	.520
Ala.	5,247	5,184	1,504	1,525	79	79	327	3,12
Miss.	5,098	4,598	1,361	1,401	. 69	66	276	253
Ark. La.	5,176	4,994 2,931	1,615 1,352	1,628	. 84 39	81 42	325 158	300 158
Okla.	8,449	7.910	1.841	1,429 1,843	156	146	693	651
Tore	_1 <u>9,852</u> ;	19,090	1,714 1,664	1,705_	340 _	325	_1 <u>.</u> 528_ _4 <u>.</u> 479_	1,435 4,234
S. Cent. Mont.	2,890 8,449 19,852 62,017 1,335 1,732 626	19,090 - 59,415 - 1,416 1,716	1,714 1,664 1,872 1,844 1,885	1,705 -1,666 -1,869 -1,934 -1,916	156 - 340 - 1,032 - 25 32	990 26 33 11	4,479	4,234_
Mont. Idaho	1,335	1,416 1,716	1,872	. 1,869	25 32	26 35	111 153	113 147
Wyo.	626	596	1.885	1,916	12	11	51	49
Colo.	2,520 882	2,349	T 823	T.879	46	44	203	209
N. Mex.	882	830	T • (T/	1,736 1,649	46 15 8	14.	68	62
Ariz. Utah	522 2,540	528 2 592 ·	1,596 1,782	1,814	. 45	47	41 206	43
Nev.	243	2,592 252 3,516 2,345.	1,922	1,891	5 69	5	20	22
Wash.	3,758	3,516	1.848	1,897	69	67	344	336
Oreg. Calif.	2,528	2,345. 1 <u>3,</u> 669	1,919	1,916	49	45 252	238	225 _1,251_
West.	12,859 29,545 339,885	<u> 30,009</u>	1,779 1,811 1,803	1,820 1,843	<u>229</u> _ _ <u>535</u> _ _ <u>6,129</u> _	- <u>252</u> - <u>553</u> - <u>5,992</u> -	1.127 2.562 27,964	2.671
<u> </u>	339,885	30,009 329,651	1,803	1 <u>.</u> 018_	<u> </u>	<u>5,992</u> _	27,964	2,671 27,450
<u> </u>	/				/			



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